THE TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY,

In the Letter from New-Brunswick, N. J., in yester day's Tribune, the som paid to the widow Hartwick misprinted \$133, instead of \$233 as the context required

IJ For Judge Bette's Decision in the Case of Mackensie (accidently ownted yesterday) Mrs. Wood in a Convent, Convention with Mexico, Appaintments by the Governor

Literary Notices, &c. See First Page.

By On our Last Page will be found a graceful Song by
T. H. Buylsy and the Conclusies of the interesting History of Lady Bulseer.

IF We are indebted to the Express of Messrs, Pomenoy & Co. for Albany papers of yesterday morning, and to the Expresses of Messrs. HARDEN & Co. and ADAMS & Co., for foreign papers by the Colombia and Extras from Boston.

What is Democracy?

The Evening Post and Pathfinder are puzzling themselves over the problem presented by the great number of thinking men who are first-rate Democrats in every thing but their votes-these are cast for the WHIG candidates. A kindred perplexity is doubtless presented in the case of those whose votes those papers would consider Demoeratic, but who are obviously Democratic in nothing else. Is there really any mystery here? Is it not easily solved when we consider what it is that passes for Democracy, in the party sense of the term? To say nothing of the present clamor against Banks and Banking by the very party which created most of the Banks and stimulated the excesses in Banking-whose ferocious Hard Money organ, the Globe, openly called upon the States in 1833-4 to charter mammoth State Banks to take the place of the Vetoed 'Monster'-let us consider some recent and striking manifestations:

The self-styled Democratic party professes, as a cardinal principle, that 'the world is governed too much '-that the pecuniary evils which afflict the People are not to be modified by Legislationand that Irredeemable Paper, especially, is an unmitigated curse, calculated only to aggravate the public calamities.

Yet what have we seen? Has not almost every Loco-Foce Legislature in the land been engaged the past winter, in legislating to relieve the pecuniary embarrassments of the People?-passing Relief and Stay-Laws, which enable their citizens to keep their property yet postpone the payment of their Debts?-Legislation which the U. S. Supreme Court has most justly pronounced unconstitutional? And have we not seen these loud declaimers for 'equal rights' and 'equal laws' passing such acts on the one hand releasing the Debtors of Banks from any constraint to pay, yet compelling the Banks to meet their obligations in gold and silver at all times under severe penalties and forfeitures? And this is called Democracy!

But again: The Loco-Focos in the Kentucky Legislature, having ridden the 'Relief' hobby to the utmost, both to get in and after they got in, set their hearts on a 'Commonwealth Bank,' to loan an indefinite amount of money for the relief of the People. This Bank was to be based on credit purely, and was not even required or expected to pay specie. For this monstrous project, thirtyone of the forty-one Loco-Focos in the House voted! If they had been able to carry it, when their Bank should blow up two or three years hence, their party would have yelled in triumph over the tested worthlessness of Whig Currency!

But once more: Let us consider the Democracy of the recent Loce-Feco Apportionments of Congressional Districts, of which Pennsylvania, Outo and Illinois afford striking examples. We have already exhibited by figures the injustice and iniquity of these Apportionments. Let us farther examine the Ohio Apportionment, as forcibly exhibited in an Address just issued by the Whig Members of the late Legislature. After exhibiting the Apportionment by a lucid table, the Address proceeds:

"The first fact that will strike the attention is the great inequality in the population of the different districts. We can so no more than to point out this as we pass along. The district with the greatest population is No. 10, which has 89 714; while No. 5 has only 58,258, making a difference of 31,456 between the two extremes. District No. 9, lying im-31,456 between the two extremes. District No. 9, lying immediately south of No. 10, has 27,081 less than No. 10. District No. 3 has a population of 88.326, white district N. 2, adjoining, has only 60,927—a difference of 17.899. There "Let us take another view of it, more indefensible still.

District No. 3 is composed of the four Countles of Mont gomery, Green, Warren and Clinton, with a population of \$8.3.5. The three first named Countles have a population

06.72,609; being near three bundred more than the true ra-tie for a Member of Coagress. District No. 7 has a popula-tion of 63,090. Clinton County can be attached to either of The difference between the two is 20,236 Take Madison County, with a population of 9,025, from district No. 4, and there will still be left an excess over the

district No. 4, and there will still be left an excess over the ratio of 3.420; and attach it to No. 9, and that district will then have only 71,635—being some 200 less than the ratio. There are other cases equally unjust.

"But let us take a more enlarged view of this bill; let us rise from Districts to large portions of the State. We shall still discover the same deflance of all the laws, upon which such a bill should be framed. Take Di tricts Nos. 7, 8, 9, 12, 18, 14 and 15, lying contiguous in the South Eastern portion of the State, having a population of 456,449, and compare them with Districts Nos. 3, 4, 10, 11, 19, 20 and 21, ranning through the Contral and Northern part of the State, with a population of 551,559 and we shall find the more pare them with Business vas.

In a population of 581,389, and we shall find the monstrous difference of 120,921; population sufficient to form two such Districts as may be tound in this bill. This contrast will appear equally glaring if we compare Districts Nos. 8, 9, 12 and 13 with four others, Nos. 3, 4, 10 and 11.— The first four contain 87 807 less population than the lass named Districts. Here then is no regard paid to an equa distribution of the Representation according to population. There are other cases that might be referred to, did time permit; but they can readily be traced out by a perusal of the above table in connection with a map of the State.

"Why were these gross inequalities introduced into this bill? Was there any necessity for it? We unhesitatingly say no. The State could have been districted by an honest

majority without any such gross departures from the true raio-without slaking counties by attaching them to disratio—without staking countries by attaching them to dis-tricts already having an excess of population. There can be no excuse for such cases. But why was all this done?— It was done by a corrupt majority for mere party purposes. They had but one object in view, and that was to enable they party, when in a minority of the people, to elect a majority of the members of Congress. This bill is, therefore, framed to

subserve party purposes, irrespective of pepular rights, and reckless of the popular will.

"To demonstrate the party character of this bill, it is only "To demonstrate the party character of this bill, it is only necessary to examine it in connection with the returns of the votes for the elections of 1840 and 1842. Nineteen counties which gave Whig majorities in both those years, are swallowed up by being united with Loco-Foco counties giving greater majorities. In this way, the Whig counties of Delgavare are annibilated politically by being united with Richland. By this arrangement, Richland county will elect the member for the other two. On the other hand, not a stagle Loco-Foco county is placed in a district intended to elect a Walg member of Congress. This could not have happened except by design; with the design of making as elect a Walg member of Congress. This could not have happened except by design; with the design of making as many Leco-Foco districts as could be made, rightfully or wrongfully. But i-t us examine the subject still further.—By this bill, the Whigs, with over 16,000 majority in 1240, would have elected only ten members to the majority eleven; while while a Loco-Foco plurality of 3217 at the last election, Aften Loce-Foco members of Congress would have been extend, and but only six Whigs. Is it right? Is it honest that Loco-Focolsm with three thousand of a plurality should elect fifteen, while the Whigs with a majority of 16,000 are permitted to elect but ten members? Upon what principle of common honesty can such gross injustice be tolerated? Not is this all. Taking the vote of tast full as the basis, the Whigs cannot elect eleven members without carrying the State by a majority of 14,000; and to obtain filteen members, the Whigs must sween Loco-Focolsm from the land with a majority of near 25,003. We ask an honest propie if this is right? we appeal to the uncorrupted of our opp ments, and ask them if they would consider it a fair bill, which should give to them but len out of twenty-one members of Congress, when they should elect their Governor by 14,000 majority? Would they consider it right so to frame a bill as, while they should carry the State by eleven thousand majority, it would enable them to elect out nine members, to the majority twelve? Is it right, is it consonant with the spirit of a popular government for a minority thus to overnower the majority? We would, therefore, appeal to

bers, to the majority twelve? Is it right, is it consonant with the spirit of a popular government for a minority thus to overpower the majority? We would, therefore, appeal to the conscience of this people, and ask them to decide upon the conduct of the humblest individual.

"But this is not ail. The six Whig districts contain a population of 487,283, while six Loco Foco districts contain but \$87,193, making the enormous difference of 100,184 in favor of the six Loco-Foco districts. Here, then, \$67,393 people have just as much political influence as 467,283. Why is this? Because, in the first case, they lived in a region clarkened by the clouds of Loco-Focoism. Four Whig disdarkened by the clouds of Loso-Focoism. Four Whig districts, Nos. 20, 19, 4 and 3, have a population of \$26,821, while the six Loco-Foco districts, Nos. 2, 5, 6, 18, 9 and 16, have a population of \$67,039, there being in these six districts only \$0,263 more than in the four Whig districts. Is this right! Are our opponents entitled to an over repre-

entation? Are two of them entitled to as much weight in Congress as three of us?

"But let us examine still farther. Let us ascertain the "But let us examine still farther. Let us ascertain the reason for these strange combinations. We have already referred to district No. 3 and the connection of Clioton county to a district having without it an excess of population. If Clinton had been attached to No. 7, the difference between that and No. 3 would have been but 11,200 instead of 20,276 as now. No. 7 two has less than the ratio, while No. 3 has without Clinton more than the ratio. Why then annex Clinton to a district having an excess of population instead of attaching it to one having a deficit? The answer is clear. To have attached Clinton county to No. 7 would have made it a Whig district. This in the creed of Loco-Focolism would have been a political blunder, which in their retignation is worse than a crime. The same is true of dis-Focusing the same is true of districts No. 4 and 9. Take Madison country from No. 4 and attack it to No. 9, where it should be, to equalize the population, and it would make No. 9 a Whig district. Eather than that should be done, Madison county must be virtually

deprived of its weight in electing a member of Congress.

Eighty-four thousand seven bundred and fity-three whigs in No. 4 are entitled to no more weight in the Grand Council of the Nation than 62,633 Loco-Focos in district No. 9 We might point ont other particulars equally at war with all correct legislation and even common honesty; but it is unnecessary. They lie open to the eye of the most "Such is the character of this bill; framed and passed

expressly upon party grounds and to subserve party ends; a bill to enable the minority to rule and coatrol themajority. The excuse for all this is that the party have a right to use the excuse for an time is that the party have a right to use their power so as to enable them to retain it. It is expected just now by the leaders of Loco-Focoism that the election of the next President may have to be settled by the House of Representatives; and toe vote of Ohio in the contingency secured Mr. Van Buren, and at any sacrince must be secured Mr. Van Buren, and at any sacrince of right and justice. This end his been obtained; a law has been passed so framed that while the State should go for another man, by 15,000 of a majority, the vote of the State may and will be given to Mr. Van Buren, in utter contempt of the papular will. The leaders, who could frame such a bill, will have the hardihood to do even this. Thus do men, who prets most loudly about the people, treat and trust them. They dare not trust them, lest in their sober second

them. They dare not trust them, lest in their sober second thoughts, an abused people should but them from power with an indignation that should burn as a furnace.

"We know that this is the introduction of no new principle or practice in the history of Loco-Focoism in Ohio.—
The doctrine has been unblushingly proclaimed in the halls of legislation by which all this fraud upon popular rights is not only defended, but justified; say, advocated as a duty to be performed. The State has twice been districted for the Legislature upon the same principle. In the session of 1831-6, the State was so districted for members of the Legislature, that Loco-Focoism obtained a majority, while the gislature, that Loco-Focoism obtained a majority, while the gistature, that Loco-could be dight thousand. And by means of that fradulent apportionment, was Wm. Allen in open defiance of the wishes of the people of Ohio elected to the Senate of the United States. In the session of 1839-40. to the Senate of the United States. In the session of 1839-40 another apportionment bill was passed by the same party more unequal and more unjust than the former one. This was done to secure to the party a continuance of power in spite of the people, and to ensure the re-election of Wm. Alten the second time in after contempt of the Public Will. This system of political and moral iniquity baving succeeded so admirably in the administration of the State government, these same men again resorted to it at the Extra Session by endeavoring to district the State for members of ment, these same men again resorted to it at the Extra Session by endeavoring to district the State for members of Congress in the same manner, and were only prevented from consummating their nefarious fraud by the resignation of the Whig members. We then appealed to you to vindicate your own rights, and to visit with condemation men who could design the commission of such an act,—an act to perpetuate power obtained by fraud by the perpetration of another fraud. From the influence of causes not now necessary to the present Legislature. Emboldened by the success of their former attempt, they have now proceeded to the enactment of a bill, which, if possible, is more iniquitous than the one which they endeavored to force through at the Extra Session."

Thanks to Col. Benton!

Stand back! while we bestow a measure of just praise on the Hon. Tom. Benton! Yes, we have een watching his course these fifteen years, and never had a chance to praise him till now, but this s a first-rate one. The occasion was thus: John Tyler, the distressing Accident, sent in to the Senate for confirmation the name of Henry A. Wise as Embassador to France. A dead pause en sued, after which Col. Benton arese and read to the Senate some extracts from a speech made before his apostacy by this same Henry A. Wise to the People of Louisa county, Va., in which he condemns the subserviency of Members of Con gress to the Executive will, and more especially comes down on the practice of appointing Members of Congress to Executive stations with all his might. That was enough. The contrast between the Whig Wise of 1840 and the Tyler Wise of 1843 was so striking that nothing could be added. while nothing could be offered in reply. The Senate took the question, and rejected the nomination -and again, and again, till the Accident was tired

As we may never find another opportunity to commend Senator Benton, let it be understood that we do this with our whole heart. Very possibly, ad the sending of an unworthy and dan gerous man as Minister to one of the leading Courts of Europe. At any rate, he put forth on the floor of the Senate some admirable Whig sentiments, which, though discarded by their original utterer, should ever be cherished by the People.-Caleb mark us down a humble member of the 'Clay-Benton coalition.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE .- The Boston Post has returns of the vote for Governor in 177 towns-12 more than we have hitherto given. The aggre-

Hubbard 20.423 Colby 11,637 White 5,013 Hoyt 2,996 Hubbard over all others.....782

There are 30 small towns to hear from, which will doubtless increase this majority.

KENTUCKY .- A very general call is made on Judge OwsLEY to be the next Whig candidate for Governor, and he will pretty surely be nominated. Hon. John White, late Speaker, will be the Whig candidate for re-election in his District; so will Hon. GARRET DAVIS in the Lexington District, where young Rebert Wickliffe is announced in opposition. Major Joseph Lecompte, Loco, likewise volunteers in the Louisville District, where Hop. WM. O. BUTLER is also in the field. John O. Beaseman of Hamson takes the stump in his

Louisiana .-- Three new Parishes have been formed out of that of Natchitoches, and named Bassier, Sabine, and De Soto. From Ouchita, that of Tensas; from Concordia, that of Warren, have also been formed.

CATTARAUGUS County has elected 13 Whig to 9 Loco Supervisors; last year 12 Whig to 14

THE TRUE SUN, the new penny paper of our City, appears to have 'taken at the flood,' the tide which 'leads to Fortune.' Its success is de-

IJ M. Kossowski's Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert will be given at Niblo's Saloon this evening. He will be assisted by Mad. MARON-CELLI, Mad. Otto, Sig. DE BEGNIS, Sig. MAR-TINI, Messrs. Aupick, Kyle, &c. This must be an effective and delightful Concert.

A BLIND LECTURER .- Mr. Bewen will deliver a lecture on the Education of the Blind, at the rooms of the American Institute this evening. He is himself blind. He is spoken of as an eloquent lecturer, and one who will entertain and gratify his audience. He has received a regular. education at the Perkins Institution, Boston.

PROFESSOR GREENBANK .- We perceive that this talented lecturer holds an ORATORICAL Soi-REE, this evening in the New-York University .-His selections for recitation are of the first order, including The Passions, The Idiot, The Preacher, extracts from "Brutus," "Julius Cæsar," &c .-As usual, the elite of our city will be present.

We acknowledge our obligations to Messrs. WILLMER & SMITH of Liverpool, for their Times and News-Letter, two publications of the greatest value to American readers of Foreign Journals.

IF J. WINCHESTER issues to-day part 3 of Chezzlewit, Tom Burke, L. S. D., Windsor Castle, for the Tariff Convention have been roken off by and Arthur O'Leary, five novels in a single num- the latter power. Public moneys are to be grantber, at one shilling. They may be had at this ed to the Douro interests for the injury they have

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Columbia arrived at Boston on Monday morning having left Liverpool on the 4th of March. She brings London papers of the 3d and Liverpool dates of the day of sailing-twenty one days later than were received by the Great Western. She has had good weather and brings 54 passengers from Liverpool. Great commercial distress pervades the Country-the exports for the past year exhibiting a falling off of nearly four milions sterling. The customs duties have fallen off nearly a million and Cotton is depressed a penny a pound lower than it has been at any time; while the returns exhibit a large increase in the raw material articles of finished manufacture have largely diminished. On the day the Columbia sailed there were only five Unifed States vessels in port at

There is little intelligence of political interest. In the House of Commons an exciting passage occurred between Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Cobden. In the course of a very animated debate on the State of the Nation Mr. Cobden concluded by de claring it the duty of every member to throw uper Sir Robert the 'individual and personal responsibility of the present state of affairs.' To this Sir Robert rejoined under great excitement and with much warmth. " Be the consequences of these insinuations what they may," said Sir Robert Peel amidst deafening applause, " never will I be influenced by menaces such as these to hold language or to adopt a course which I consider in the slightest degree inconsistent with my duty." Mr. Cobden in attempting to reply was received with 'yells and hisses'; he disclaimed having used the word personal and with a repetition of his former declaration by Sir Robert Peel, the matter was suffered to drop.

The motion of Lord Howick, on which this debate occurred, that a Committee of the Whole should be appointed to inquire into the state of the country, after a severe discussion of several days, was lost-ayes 198, noes 306,

The trial of fifty-seven of the Chartist leaders has occupied considerable attention.

Sir CHARLES METCALFE and his suite came out n the Columbia-to succeed Sir Charles Bagot as Governor General of Canada. The Colonial Society gave him the compliment of a public dinner previous to his departure.

An allusion was made in Parliament to the proosed action of our Senate upon the subject of the ocupation of Oregon; and Sir Robert Peelassured an inquiring member that the violent speech of Mr. McRoberts would not probably disturb the harmonious relations of the two Nations, and caused a burst of laughter by saying that he was satisfied the feeling which existed would not occasion any fall of Amerivan Funds.

Votes of thanks to the land and naval forces mployed in China passed both houses of Parliament. An issue of Exchequer bills to the amount of £262,000 has been ordered to supply the place of those fraudulently issued by Beaumont Smith. It is said that Lord Abinger will retire from the bench, in consequence of the strong censure of his severe and brutal course on the trial of the Chartists, implied, though not expressed by the House of Commons; it is also thought that he will be succeeded by Lord Brougham.

The creditors who have advanced their money to he repudiating States in the Union, have addressed a strong memorial on the subject to Mr. Everett, the American Minister in London, with a request that it may be forwarded to the President, for presentation to Congress, and to the different State Lagislatures. The memorial advances every posthe States, and shows the almost irretrievable injury which American credit has sustained in Euope through the dishonesty of the States which have repudiated. It has received a great number of signatures. The most striking passage relates to the straightened pecuniary circumstances of the majority of the sufferers, which we subjoin. Every true American, every honest and right-hearted man must desire to see a foul a stain wiped from the escutcheon of his country. The memorial says:

"An impression, we understand, prevails very generally "An impression, we understand, prevails very generally amongst your people, that their creditors in this country, are, in great measure, men of large fortunes, to whom a failure in their securities can occasion but little inconvenience. Even if such were the case, it would, in our view of the matter, furnish no ground for any departure from the ordinary obligations of good faith. In fact, however, though ordinary obligations of good faith. In fact, however, though there may be a few amongst us in more affluent circumstances, yet by far the larger portion of us are persons in the middle ranks of life,—officers on half pay—superannated clerks—retired tradesmen living on small means—aged spinsters, widows and orphans—many of whom have invested their all in the purchase of your securities—at high prices, and now depend for their subsistence—some even for their daily bread, on the good faith of your people."

It was stated by Sir Robert Peel in the House. that the estimates for the army and navy for the year would be £850,000 below those of last year, n consequence of the peace with China and the Washington treaty.

Captain Ross's expedition to the South Pole is expected home in May. Only four men have been lost during the voyage. Captain Ross has penetrated the Antartic Circle to 719 40'.

Mr. Thomas Pottinger, the brother of Sir Henry Pottinger, has been selected by the Government for the chief office as resident at Hong Kong, and is to take his departure forthwith.

A letter from Brest states that the fine steamfrigates, which are intended for the transatlantic navigation between France and the United States. are ready for sea, and will commence service in

the spring. By another blast at the Dover Cliff, in which 7.000 lbs. powder were ignited by means of the voltaic battery, 50,000 cubic vards of chalk were dislodeed.

A serious riot occurred in Geneva on the 18th, n which the Grand Council were attacked, and everal lives lost. Sir Francis Bond Head, it is said, is to be ap-

pointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. There was a severe snow storm in England on he 17th and 18th, and the snow is represented as having drifted to a great and unusual depth.

m Mr. Richardson, the author of the New English Dictionary, the degree of LL. D. At the annual meeting of the Great Western Steamship Company, it was stated that her receits for the past year have been only £30,830about £3,000 less than those for last year. The

FRANCE.-A vigorous warfare is carried on upon M. Guizot. Count Mole is very generally designated as his successor in case of Guizet's defeat. The budget proposes a reduction of the army to 344,000 men and 84,288 horses. It is confidently predicted that the Ministry will maintain its ground.

SPAIN .- Espartero has tendered to the French Consul at Barcelons, an apology for the insult offered in the charges made against him. It is supposed that the Liberal party will succeed at the ensuing election. Barcelona is still unquiet. The differences between France and Spain are said to have been amicably adjusted.

In Portugal, the negotiations with England thus sustained.

TURKEY .- Intelligence of the storming and the hat if I saw it, as I took more notice of the hat than of capture of Kerbeiah by the Turkish forces, composed mostly of regular troops, under the orders lezib Pacha, reached Constantinople, by Tartar, on the 6th ult. This event, calculated to produce religious war between Persia and the Porte, took lace upon the 13th ultimo, after twenty days' reistance on the part of the inhabitants and pil-

rims, aided by a few irregular troops. Syria.-Intelligence has been received from Beyrout to the 1st of February. The Emir Ahned Reslan, the Druse Kaimacan, had been liberated from prison and reinstated by Assad Pasha in his functions. He had fixed his residence at Shouafat, and the Catholic Emir Haider at Solina. Izzet, the Pasha of Jerusalem, had sent a nessage to Mr. Nicolayson, chaplain to the reently appointed bishop, desiring the works of the Protestant Church at Jerusalem to be suspended, is there was no authority to erect such a building. Bishop Alexander proceeded to Beyrout, and laid the case before the British and Prussian Consuls; and they referred the matter to the Embassadors of their nations at Constantinople.

investigation into the facts of the Murder of Mr. Charles G. Corlies.

The murder of Mr. Charles G. Corlies on Monday night has created a deep and universal excitement throughout the city, and the mystery in which he transaction is enveloped adds greatly to the nterest which hangs around it. The examination of Colton and his wife, the only persons as yet apprehended on suspicion of having been concerned n the crime, was commenced yesterday, and will pe continued to-day. In consequence of the general interest felt in the matter we present the follewing full report of the testimony-though it will be seen that the whole affair rests in the same mystery which before surrounded it. The Commercial resterday mentions a report that the intimacy that existed between the deceased and Mrs. Colton was invited by her, and that he did not know that she was a married woman at that time:

TUESDAY, P. M. March 21, 1843. Charles G. Corlies, of No. 108 Leonard st, the keeper of Bowling Saloon in Broadway between Leonard and Franklin sts. having been mortally wounded about 7 c'clock on Monday night, by a pistol shot, the ball of which entered he posterior part of the head, while he was standing in the street near his lodgings, from which wound he died in the Carlton House, some three hours afterwards, the Cor-oner assembled a jury at three o'clock this afternoon, in the Court of Sessions Chamber, to investigate the facts of the case, and to ascertain If possible, from the testimony, the author of the murderous deed. As a man named Henry Colton had previously attempted to take the life of Mr Corties by snapping a loaded pistol at him, for which lie had been held to bail in \$5,000, to answer, suspicion somewhat naturally centered on him as the perpetrator of the death of Corlies, and he, together with his wife, were arested and committed until the evidence to be adduced should determine whether the surpicions resting upon them were well founded or not. The fellowing persons were sworn as jurors, viz, Peter Erben, Dr. John Sickles, William A. Brown, Cyrene Clark, Daniel W. Gilmere, A. V. Hammond, Luther Tibbets, John Crosby, James Smyth William Hagadorn, William S. Warner, Silas T. Ames, George Scarff, John Colvin, Richard Vorhees, Henry P. Barker, Andrew C. Tuttle.

Henry Colton, and his wife Hannah W., having been

prought out of Prison into Court, the following witnesses were sworn and examined:

Robert A. Corlies deposed as follows: I am brother of

leceased—he was a native of Vermont—he was 28 last July he resided at 103 Leonard st. and his place of business was 360 Broadway-he has kept a Bowling Saloon there nearly four months, or perhaps longer-kept it on his own account for some time. He was in good health yesterday and dined at his boarding house-did not take tea there. After dinner at 3 he left and went to his saloon. I saw him there at 4½ o'clock, sitting at the window near the door reading a paper. I merely passed in and out without speaking to him. Did not see him after that until after he was injure . I was at my place, 218 Broadway, about 7 o'clock, when Amos Brigham came and informed me that my brother was shot and was at the Carlton House. Got a hack and with a friend went there, where I saw my brother lying on a table in the room back of the bar, insensible, bleeding at the mouth and nose, and gasping for breath-the blood also flowing profusely from the head. A surgeon had been called before I arrived and was present. I remained with him until he died, about three sible argument for the maintenance oft he credit of bours after I got there. I have not any knowledge mysel his body was removed to his boarding house, No. 103 Leon

ard street, by my request.

Preston H. Hodges, deposed. I am one of the proprietors of the Carlton House in Broadway. Was acquainted with deceased. Saw him yesterday evening, a few minutes before 7, about 60 feet from Boadway in Leonard-street, stand ing in the street. He was in company with a female, stand ing still, talking to her. I passed them from East to West I did not observe the female sufficiently to identify her. 1 did not see her face and could not describe her dress. She was a middle-sized woman, rather shorter than deceased .-She did not resemble any female I had ever seen in his company before. I went immediately into the bar-room and spoke to Mr. Bates. I requested Bates to go into the barber's shop under our house on the ground floor. Bates came towards me stepping towards the door, and at that moment we heard the explosion of a pistol. We then both immedi ately went out and discovered Mr. Corlies lying on the walk on his face. Went to him, raised him up and discovered that it was Corlies, and that he was wounded and bleeding. I spoke to him-he did not answer and appeared insensible. When I went out I did not observe any other in the street except one person, I think, who got there about the same ime we did. It was a male. It was about dask-light enough to discover objects. Heard no noise of persons run ning away. After turning him over, I had Mr Corlies conveved to my house, and he was placed on the table in the back-room.

After this Dr. Putnam was called in, examined the wound sponged the blood off the face of deceased, and said it was seless to do any thing. Dr. Hosa-k was also called in and several other physicians called in to see deceased, who ded a few minutes after 10 o'clock. I have no knowledge of the manner in which he received the injury. When I saw Corlies and the woman together they were not quarreling, but conversing face to face, leaning against the house. After I saw him conversiog with the woman, I was not half a minute in the house before I heard the report, when Mr. Bates and myself went out. The head was lying towards Broadway when found. Nothing was found by me near the body.

Theophilus Bates deposed as follows. I reside at the Carlton House, and am bar-keeper for Mr. Hodges. 1 was acquainted with the deceased, and saw him once yesterday in the bar-room a ter 12 o'clock. I did not see him again until after he was injured. It was a few minutes to 7 o'clock when Mr. Hodges came in and asked me to go to the barber's shop, saying be would go with me or go and show me. [The witness then gave a similar statement as Mr. Hodges of the report of the fire-arms, going out, finding the body, recognizing it, &c.] I went to No. 108 Leonard st., where deceased had boarded, and informed them what had happened, and west to the bar of the Carlton House. The body was carried in during my absence. Have no knowledge of the manner in which he came to his injury. Never heard any person threaten to take the life of Corlies. Some one arrived at the body the same instant I did, and several others soon came. As we passed out of the Carlton House, and while on the steps, I saw a female passing up from the direction in which the body lay. She was walking fast; did not recognize an article of her dress; had a glimpse of

her face as the passed; did not observe her size. The University of Glasgow has just conferred Benjamin B. Robinson, sworn .- I reside at No. 103 Leonard street at present. I had charge of Mr. Corlis's place 360 Broadway, while he was absent. It is between Leonard and Franklin streets. I was in the place during the afternoon and until a quarter before 70'clock, when I left. Corlis was not in when I left. He was in company with a female half an hour before I left. She staid there inside about five minutes while Corlies was there. I saw her at the door and new iron steamer Great Britain is in a very fordid not come in until Corlies went to the door. He tried to persuade her by motion to go back. She came in with aim and sat on a sofa some 30 feet from me, about midway of the alley. Mr. Corlies sat down beside her, and conversed with her. Did not bear a word they said. They probably whispered. He started to go out and she followed aim out to the foot of the stairs where he stopped and talked with her outside the door, when he came back for his overcoat and put it on. I asked him where he was going-ke nade no answer, appeared much agitated, and looked pale. Asked him who it was, and made me no answer to that. I asked him if it was Mrs. Colton; be made no answer, shook his head, said hu sh, or yes; spoke quick, was much agitated, and walked up the steps is her company. About 15 minutes after this I was told he had been shot and was lying in the Carlton House. I closed the bouse, and went imme to the Carlton House and saw him there badly injured and insensible. I don't recollect to have seen that female before. I do not know Mrs. Colton. Never knew her until she was pointed out to me in court. The woman that came there was about the middle size, with rather large features. She bad on a light straw hat, dark shawl or cloak, light colored dress, striped velvet or siik ribbon on the hat-one color of the ribbon I think was blue or black, with a bow I think on one side of the hat. Don't recollect any flowers; a green veil I think was attached to the bat. I think I could identif!

ton) that was brought into my residence after the death of Corlies. I identified it the moment I saw it as the one worn by the female in the saloon. I did not know whose hat it was at the time, nor was I told. I did not know the gentleman who brought the hat in, [hat shown.] I should think it the same hat, or one precisely like it or very near like it. I don't know of any person having threatened Mr Corlis's life of my own knowledge, only what I have heard said. I have beard indirectly by Mr. Charles B. Styles, who lived with the brother of deceased, that some one tole him who had it nearly direct that Mr. Colton or some of his friends had said that Mr. Corlies would not live 24 hours. This was reported to be said day before yesterday. I was told this last evening after the death. I have heard others

say the same thing before, viz: that Colton would kill or shoot him. Informants said they had heard some one say so. I have heard Mr. Corlies say he had heard that he was to be killed by Mr. Colton, and that he did not like to ge out in the street alone at night for fear of his own death by Mr. Colton. Corlies carried a single-barrelled pistel since the time he was near being assassinated by Mr. Colton-The attempt of Colton was some 10 days ago. [Pistol shown.] This is the pistol—he carried it in self-eefence.— [Mrs. Colton shown to witness.] She resembles the person saw in the saloon with Mr. Corlies very slightly. 1 see neither male nor female now who resembles the female who came into the saloon, except Mrs. Coiton, who resembles her slightly. I think the temple had a muff or bag. John K. Hackett sworn .- I reside at \$56 Broadway, the

with deceased. I was in his saloon last evening at \$60

Broadway. I went there some 5 to 7 minutes before

o'clock. I took particular notice of the time from the clock

in the saloon, as I had an engagement. I saw there Mr. Robinson, Mr. Corlies, the man who was seated on a sofa with a woman about two-thirds the way from the alley. No others were there except those who accompanied meter play, viz. : Mr. Henry Lynch, John C. Bergh, Leverett C Rice, and a man named Cochrane whose first name I do n know. Besides these were the boys who set up the pins. The female was seated at the extreme end of the sofa, and he bending over her, in apparently deep conversation. I went within a few yards of them and accosted Corlies. The emale had her back to me, and their faces were near to gether. As I did not wish to insult him, I took no notice of the female, except to notice that she had on a straw hat and dark cloak. The gas was partly turned off as we entered, and there was a good deal of gloom where Corlies and the female sat. The lights were lit up a few moments after wards, by order of Mr. Robinson, and we commenced play ing. Mr. Corlies I presume was interrupted in conversation they rose and took their way to the door, she leading the way. The female brushed my clothes as she passed along. As Co lies was going out I asked him where he was going to. He turned his head, said nothing, and looked sullen, as if not dispesed to answer me. He opened the door and stood at the bottom of the steps with the woman a few minutes. Almost at once he took his coat and left. She re mained at the foot of the steps outside while he was getting ais coat. They went up stairs and I presume they left together. I remained in the alley I think some ten minutes after that, when a gentlemen whose name I do n't know came running in and said Mr. Corlies was shot through the head and was at the Carlton House. I went there and saw him lying on a table weltering in his blood. The female I saw was I think rather under the ordinary hight of women. From the general appearance of her dress I should think she was of the better class. Mrs. Colton's hight, as she appears in Court, I think tallies with the woman I saw. From my knowledge of the affair between Mrs. Colton and Mr. Corlies, I was anxious to see her face. and I observed she was eeeply veiled-either a green or black veil; I think the latter. She had on a dark cloak enveloping her dress, and I think her hands were under her loak. I do not recollect seeing her have a muff. She had on a stray hat with dark ribbons. I sever heard any one breatenable life of Colton. I had indirectly heard repeatedly of Colton having threatened the life of Corlies. Never heard of any time mentioned when he would probably be killed. [Mat shown.] I took this hat out of the band-box, at 26 Vesey-street, and think it is not the hat. I think the well was black, and this, being green, I think cannot be it I ido n't think I should know that female again.

Daniel Kearney was sworn. I am 13 years old, live at 120 Warren street with my mother. I work in the ten-pin alley, 380 Broadway, for Mr. Traves, in the 3d story. Was n Corlies's bowling saloon last evening about quarter before o'clock. Mr. Corlies was there. I saw a lady come i while I was there-alleys not yet lighted up. She passed through and sat on the sofa. Mr. Corlies went and sat down with her there. They sat there about three minutes, and went outside of the door together and stood on the steps and talked, and I passed out directly after them and went to my employment, leaving them outside upon the steps.-Did not hear any thing they said; did not see the woman's face; saw what she had on; had on a dark hat and dark veil; had no cloak I think but had on a shawl. Never saw the lady before. They had not begun to roll nine-pins when I went out. I was sent out about 4 minutes after going up stairs on an errand for some vinegar at the corner of Leon ard and Elm sts. Saw Mr. Corlies talking to a lady in I saw in the saloon. They were standing still and close together. I did not hear any conversation between them. was gone about 15 minutes from the alley. I saw them as I came back from the store. Mr. Corlies was walking down Leonard street and the lasty after him. They were not more than 15 yards apart. I did not hear any conversation. Mr. Corlies was walking pretty slow, the lady was walking fast as if she wished to overtake him. I passed on di-rectly home to the ailey. Mr. Corlies, when I last saw him, was about opposite the barber's shop under the Carlton House, on the same side of the way. It was about 10 minutes after I last saw Mr. Corlies that I heard he was shot.

Peter Waters (a boy) sworn .- 1 live at 59 Crosby-street I worked for Mr. C. G. Corlies in his bowling saloon; I was there when the lady came in last evening. There were three other boys there, and Mr. Robinson. I saw Mr. Corlies come in with the lady, and was at the time taking my supper near the sofa; it was near 7 c'clock. They sat on the end farthest from me; I did not hear any of the conversation. Some men then came in. I was told to tight up, and I did not see Mr. Corlies and the lady go out. I did not see either of them afterwards. I had never seen that lady before; she had on a black hat and black veil; it looked like a black straw hat; I did not notice any ribbands on it; I did ot notice any thing else she had on. The veil was down

James McKeon, aged 16, sworn .- I live at 104 Anthony-st. I was in the employ of Mr. Corlies in his bowling saloon I was behind the bar last evening when the lady came in; I think it was about half past 6. I was busy trimming the lamps, and did not notice where Mr. Corlies was until they sat on the sofa together, where they remained about fiv minutes. I was engaged in turning on the gas lights when they went out. Think the lady had on a dark hat; am not positive whether the yell was over her face or not.

Franklin W. Creamer sworn .- I reside at 354 Broadway. Heft Corlies's saloon at 25 minutes before 7; he was there at the time. I was not in there afterwards. I saw a lady go down as I was closing up my place, which is over the salone. As I was going, she and Corlies were together, and they went in I came immediately after, and took a glass

of water at the bar. The hour I mentioned was after I went down this time. When I left there the two were sitting on the sofa. The woman was of the middling size and rather delicate. I saw per face. She had on a light straw hat, trimmed with dark ribbon. If she wore a veil it was not over her face. She attribut on a dark shawl-about maroon color-with a narrow border, and a figure. I think her dress was a light chally, with a dark figure. (The witness could not identify the hat produced in court as the one seen an the lady) cannot identify the lady now in court (Mrs. Colton) as the one I saw last night. Corlies looked excited when I saw him last in the Saloon. As I passed ber on the stairs there were not more than three feet between us. I then saw be face. (Mrs. Colton's hat was here taken off, but witness could not identify her as the lady above mentioned.)

Francis Tolfree sworn. I was in the neighborhood of the Carlton House last evening. I was within about four doors from Leonard street in Broadway when I heard the report of a pistol in Leonard-street. I took no notice at first of the report of the pistol, but on going dawn Leonard street I observed a man lying on his face on the walk. (The position of the body has been before described.) I saw no female but there were two or three persons about the body when I reached it. I am not acquainted with Mr. Cerlies. A pistol was found by a person near where Corties lay. Some one told me, when I asked the matter, that the deceased had snot himself through the mouth. I could not recognize him again.

John Adams sworn. I reside at 14 Church-st. I have known Mr. Cortiss for 9 or 10 years. I saw him yesterday af. ternoon about 51 o'cik, at the corner of Broadway and Ann-st. He locked wild and as if troubled; he shook bands with another person and myself, his hand trembled very much at the time and he appeared very much excited. He asked if his brother Robert had been there, of Mr. Carr. Mr. Carr said no. Corlies then left. His right hand was the whole time he was in there in his overcoat pocket, and I think I saw the handle of a pistol in the same pocket. He has told me he was afraid of the 'd-d gang.' It was since the previous attack made on the life of Corlies, that this conversation took place. The investigation here adjourned until 3 o'clock to-mor,

EARTHQUAKE IN MONTPELIER .- On Tuesday light last, the 14th, about 9 P. M. a distinct shock, or shaking of the earth, accompanied by a rumbling noise, much like that of a heavy wagon passing over frozen ground, was observed by many people in Montpelier and vicinity. It seemed to come in an Eastern direction.

[Montpelier Vt. Watchman.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Correspondence of The Tribune

PHILADELPRIA, March 21-P. M. A large amount of business was transacted to-cay in the Stock Market. Prices remained without the slightest change out a much better feeling prevailed among buyers. The news by the Boston steamer, received this afternoon creates but little interest, being altogether unimportant in

ommercial matters. There are oo freights to foreign ports offering, while there are numbers seamen in port out of employ, who might be resdily obtained for the West Indies and South America at \$10 a \$11; East Indies \$12; Coasting \$14 a \$15; Europe \$14 a \$16, with small stores-Within the past two weeks, I have had the melancholy

task of recording the entire loss of several Philadelphia vessels, but none of so distressing a character as that of the brig "Pacific," Captain Latour, which was wrecked in a terrible storm near Bordcaux, in the latter part of January last. The Pacific sailed from this port on the 24th of October last, with a cargo of flour, &c. and at the time of the disaster, was on her return home, laden with specie and brandy. Letters received state that two of the crew were drowned in attempting to reach the shore, and that Captala Latour himself was rescued from the jaws of death alone through the beld, daring and noble conduct of a Frenchman named Pierre Ducamin, who in company with two brothers witnessed the wreck of the Pacific and the awtal situation of her crew. After great and perilous exertions on the part of the generous Ducamin, who plunged into the raging second door below the bowling saloon. I was acquainted sea to the relief of Capt. Latour, he succeeded in bringing him safely to the shore, in a naked condition, without the least particle of apparel on his person, where he would in all probability have perished with the cold, had it not been for the double generosity of the brothers, each of whom placed upon the Captain sufficient clothing to keep him

The Pacific belonged to Messrs, John Latour & Son, and was fully insured in the Marine Insurance Company of this

One of the largest sales of property, Real Estate, that ever occurred in this city, will take place at the Philadelphia Exchange. I shall endeavor to give a statement of the

The friends of LEWIS CASS, to the Presidency of the Uni. ed States, hold a meeting on Wednesday evening, in the Northern Liberties.

Not content with the passage of the infamous Apportionnent Bill, the Loco-Focos are endeavoring to secure the passage of a bill to divide the State into Senatorial Repreentative districts, which, judging from present appearance, vill be successful. It is a most iniquitous affair, and represented as wronging the Whig counties far more than the Governor's vile Apportionment Bill! If possible to prevent it, the Whigs will have no voice in the government for the next seven years, but they will have the taxes to pay

New=Fork Legislature. MONDAY, March 20.

In the SENATE, Mr. STRONG presented a supplementary report from the Secretary of State in relation to the State Geological Survey. On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the 13th April was inserted in the resolution for adjournment instead of the 25th. The Senate, after the transaction of some private business, soon adjourned.

In Assembly, among petitions presented was one by Mr. GLASIER from citizens of New-York, for the abolition of all bank bills under \$20. The bill authorising the suing of Railroad Companies n Justices' Courts was debated, and made the special order for Thursday. Mr. ALLEN gave notice of a bill to reduce the number and pay of Canal Commissioners. Leave of absence was granted to Mr. S. Youngs of Queens Co. for two weeks, to allow him to 'go home and look about a little' as he said, stating, as a ground of his request, that Mr. Miller had fixed upon the 23d of April-a period near at hand-for the termination of the world. The Common Pleas bill was then debated till the adjournment.

THE HARPERS publish this morning the first three numbers (all yet published in England.) of "CHUZZLEWIT by Boz" in a neat shape, with two engravings and a cover for six cents .-For sale at this office.

The depot of the Saratoga and Schenectsdy Railroad, at Saratoga Springs, was destroyed by fire on Friday night, with eleven passenger and twelve freight cars. Loss \$15,000-insurance

DA Mr. Summers, near Quincy, Ill., was recently killed by the explosion of the fly-wheel in a steam flouring mill in which he was at work.

We learn from Columbia, Ark., that a man was killed a few days since, just above that place, by a Mr. Stewart. The man, a wood-chepper. whose name we do not learn, stopped at Stewart's house to stay during the night. In the evening an altercation took place and Stewart killed him, as he says, in self-defence. He was then thrown out in the yard, where he lay until sometime next [Vicksburg Whig.

The Nashville Republican of the 10th inst. states that a man named John Mercer was, on the day previous, literally beaten to death, in a low grocery store in that city, by the proprietors, John and James Dunham. The murderers were ar-

rested. Tr We would recommend all of our readers and others who are in want of good Sperm Oil for their family use, to get their supply of Samuel Lucky. Wholesale dealer, No. 31 Burling slip. (See advertisement.)

Naval Court Martial on board the U. S. ship North Carolina.

TUESDAY, March 21. The Court met as usual and the record having been read John Valentine and Alfred McGee were examined as to whether they had known any thing of this mutiny, or had heard of any plan to rescue the prisoners, to which, of

course, they replied in the negative. The Judge Advocate said that but for protracting this case he would call and examine every person belonging to to the Somers to show that this mutiny had never been mertioned, except to Wales, and that there was not any plan for a rescue. If the accused could name any who would prove the contrary he would call them.

Boys W. W. Selzer and Fred. Snyder and Andrew Harrion, Captain of forecastle and Charles Rogers, boatswain's mate, were then called and examined by Capt. Mack-uzie; the boys as to the declarations made by the discharged pris-ouers who have been examined, and which they denied having made when cross-examined. The two men were examined as to having tied the bags over the prisoners

eads, which they denied. The accused here rested and the Judge Advocate read the following paper: The Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Wednes-

Court Catendar This Day. CIRCUIT COURT .- Nos. 304, 12, 13, 17, 18, 21,

22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35.

Common Pleas .- Nos. 1, 2, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13,

City Entelligence. TUESDAY, March 21. VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT. - Before Vice Chancellor McCoun.

DECISIONS.-Peter Relyea vs. Richard Lewis-Relative a glass factory. After the commencement of the suit the complainant executed an assignment to a receiver us der a creditor's bill. The present is a motion to compel the complainant to come is and prosecute the suit, or that

proceedings be staid. Motion gracted. IMPORTANT DECISION .- George Barclay, et. al. vs. Patrick Macanley, et. al.—This was a motion for injunction, on the part of the stockholders, against the assignees of the Amsrican Life and Trust Co. Order was given for the assignees

to show cause. The Vice-Chancellor stated that the company obtained a perpetual charter from the state of Maryland in 1837, with a capital of \$2,000,000. In 1838 they transferred their basiness to New York, and had operations to the amount of \$3,000,000. In 1842 they assigned their property to certain persons in Baltimore for the benefit of their creditors. The present motion is to place the property in other and safer

The Vice-Chancellor stated that the terms of assignment endered it necessary for the assignees to return any overplus, after paying the debts of the company. Individual tockholders, therefore, have no right to ask injunction.-The assignment does not break their charter, but may be a good ground of complaint against the company before the Legislature of Maryland. It is a foreign corporation, and this court has no jurisdiction in regard to it. Should the